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American Board Japan Mission

1911-1912

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MISSION NEWS.

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1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

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Mission News.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

(毎月一回五十日廿八月十休ヘ月十,月八但行發日五十回一月毎)

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REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD JAPAN MISSION FOR 1911—'12.

PREPARED BY HORATIO B. NEWELL.

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

This report covers the year from April 1, 1911 to March 31, 1912. While it has to do primarily with the work of the American Board Mission thru its twelve Stations, in building up the Kingdom of God in Japan, for an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the work of the Mission, the Stations and the individual members, the statement of a few facts showing the background of national conditions, of inter-denominational comity, and of coöperation with the *Kumi-ai* churches under which this work is carried on, may not be out of place.

Political Situation

Preëminent among the political happenings of this period is the fall of the Katsura Cabinet (with its reactionary Minister of Education) after three years of incumbency, and the rise of the Saionji Cabinet three days later, August 28th.

After the anarchist scare of 1910 that resulted in the capital punishment of twelve of the plotters in January, 1911, the Cabinet, thru the Educational Department, endeavored to inculcate the spirit of patriotism and of worship of national heroes by leading the school children of the land to the Shinto shrines (which, like certain shrines of another nation, are found "on every high hill and under every green tree"), and im-

posing upon them ceremonies that closely resembled religious worship,—and were doubtless intended as such, in spite of the disclaimers to the contrary.

At the same time with this official aggression in the direction of ancestor worship, came the thinly veiled, subway prohibitions against the children attending the Christian Sunday-schools, and even in some cases against attending Buddhist Sunday-schools (save the mark!).

One result of this official propaganda was the great falling off in Sunday-school attendance all over the country; while the church itself suffered from the general suspicions thus engendered and the obstructions covertly put upon its work.

It is not necessary to discuss this matter here from the standpoint of the "religious freedom" clause in the national Constitution. But the Christian body felt keenly the injustice of the discrimination, tho it endured it with commendable calm and dignity. There were many also outside the Church who saw not only the shallowness of this policy, but felt that the Government was making a tactical mistake, both at home and in the eyes of the nations. Among these was Mr. Takejiro Tokonami who had become Vice-Minister of the Home Department in the new Cabinet. Partly as a political move no doubt, but also from a real desire to do something to counteract the evident mistake of the previous Cabinet and to win for the Government the moral support and coöperation of the great religious bodies, he conceived and carried thru the plan of calling the now famous Three Religions Conference.

Three Religions Conference

This Conference of representatives of Shinto, Buddhism and Christianity, consisting of thirteen, fifty one and seven delegates respectively, was held in the presence of several cabinet ministers and many high officials,—a unique and picturesque assembly. Hereafter February 25, 1912 will be remembered as the day on which, for the first time in history, Christianity was specifically recognized in Japan and given, by the Government, an equal standing with the old historic faiths of the Empire.

Whatever practical results may come eventually from this conference, Christianity is already the real gainer from it and has no further favors to ask now, beyond a fair field and a square deal. For when all is said and done, the one thing that stands out supreme is the fact that the Christian Church has received that which this people seem to long for, with almost the ancient Jewish longing for the Messianic coming,

namely, Government recognition. As *they* said, "When *He* comes," so *these* say, "When *It* comes"—all will be well. While not sharing this full hope, we can but rejoice that the great step has been taken; and believing that the coming of "It" is of real value, we look forward with more confidence to the future, sure that this is one of the means God is using for the real coming of the Christ to this nation.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "Every now and then a man's mind is stretched by a new idea or sensation, and never shrinks back to its former dimensions." This Three Religions Conference, and the attendant discussions, have been a national mind-stretching episode. And there is no doubt that the national mind needed it. President H. C. King, of Oberlin College, after his careful observations of conditions in the Far East, in recording his impressions wrote, "Japan has already taken on enough science to threaten all her older religious faiths.—It is impossible that the present Emperor-cult should stand. It furnishes an utterly impossible religious basis for the ethical life of a nation in this day of the world,—having no possibility of universal extension. That is, Japan's ethics are not built on a universal human basis, but upon a purely Japanese historical fiction. Nothing in Japan seemed so utterly pathetic and pitiful as to see a great people so try to found their ethical life. The very possibility of the attempt, and its present temporary success, demonstrates how communal still is the civilization of Japan."

Among those who appreciate the truth of such criticism and desire to place the nation on a higher plane is Mr. Tokonami, who, in giving his reasons for wishing such a conference of religious representatives as he called, said, among other things, "Humanity is one whole; but, in order to enjoy the blessings of world-civilization, it is no less necessary to guard against spiritual isolation, than against political and economic isolation. The great mission of religious teachers is to coöperate in the promotion of the common interests of the State and religion. It is desirable that steps be taken to give an additional dignity to religion, in order to inspire in the minds of the nation a sentiment of religious worship, so as to elevate the national morals and also to enable the spiritual world to contribute to the progress of peace and civilization."

Federated Missions

At this opportune time, when as never before there is in the church an excellent *esprit de corps*, the great question of church federation is forcing itself to the front, and has taken practical form in the organization of the Committee on the Distribution of Forces.

This Committee has held several sessions, has planned conferences in the twelve districts into which, for convenience, the country has been divided, and is getting machinery into working order for practical coöperation in the near future. The unusual interest in this matter was showed at the eleventh general meeting of the Conference of Federated Missions, held at Tokyo January 3-4, by the largest attendance in the history of the Conference.

Chinese Revolution The revolution in China has held the attention of this nation as few topics have done, and keen interest was showed in the successive steps of its progress. Almost strangely the sympathies of the nation—the people—was with the revolutionists, tho knowing that success might mean a republic. But whatever form of government might result, it promised freedom to the Chinese nation,—and the Japanese are essentially lovers of freedom and haters of tyranny.

With the progress of the revolution and the avowed friendship of the revolutionists to Christianity, with the result that the best element of the nation was drawn to that standard, many urged the Government here to come out into the open, take a clear and positive attitude towards Christianity, break away from the old conservative Shinto attitude, and put Japan in line with the best in the civilized world. The revolution is bound to have a profound influence upon the whole of the Far East, not only in politics, but in morals and religion as well.

High Prices That the increasing cost of living is a vital problem in Japan, as in other countries, is evinced by the fact that the price of rice, the staple article of food, advanced during the year from 13 *yen* per *koku* to the high quotation of 26 *yen*. Tho it afterwards fell considerably, the present quotation of 23 *yen* is a price that was undreamed of in previous years, and works great hardship to very many. The churches generally share the suffering, in the decreased contributions to their support; but under the circumstances they have made a commendable showing.

Suicides Two items that have appeared in the papers lately are impressive, whether taken separately or together. One is the statement made public by the Home Office, showing that the number of suicides in Japan during 1911 was, in round numbers, 11,000, a great increase over previous years. The other is the religious census that is said to have been taken, of the students in the Tokyo Imperial University, and which records: "Shinto 8; Buddhist 50; Christian 60; Atheist

1,500; Agnostic 3,000." While absolute accuracy may be doubted, the substantial correctness of these figures seems to be admitted.

No one great event has characterized the year in the Christian churches. While working against rather unusual odds and suspicions, there has yet been a substantial gain in numbers and influence. There have also been some notable individual losses.

Obituary

Among the "Old Guard" who have marched on to the glory of the higher service, are the revered names of DeForest (May 8), Sasamori (June 12), Hail (Aug. 15), Hepburn (Sept. 21), Lloyd (Oct. 27), Talcott (Nov. 1), Nicolai (Feb. 16), Stout (Feb. 16), Turner (Mar. 10), Honda (Mar. 26),—an imposing list for one year, and one which, while causing thoughts of gratitude in memory of what they have done in the common cause, brings also solemn thoughts of the added responsibility their departure has left to us who remain.

The development of the Dōshisha into a University has marked a distinct advance in Christian education in Japan, and has partly fulfilled Dr. Niishima's fond dream of 28 years ago.

Dōshisha University

The response from the alumni and friends of the school to the call that was issued last year for a 300,000 *yen* endowment fund was so prompt and hearty that the trustees, at their meeting in November, 1911, voted to establish the University at once. The organization was effected, official sanction received on February 15th, 1912, and the new courses were opened in April, with 122 students in the Politico-Law and Literature departments, and 59 in the Theological department.

Formosa

Mr. Pedley, in company with Mr. Sawamura of the Home Missionary Society, made a tour of inspection to Formosa in November, and reports the consensus of opinion among the Christian bodies already at work there, as in favor of the *Kumi-ai* churches beginning work in the Beautiful Island.

New Books

Among the many good books that have come from the press during the year, our *Kumi-ai* brethren have been well represented, and have produced some of the more notable volumes in the list. Among these are Kozaki's "Christianity and Our Nation," and "Christianity's Essential Nature"; Takemoto's "Philosophy of the Christian Religion"; Takeuchi's "The Religion of a Merchant"; the "Life of Paul Sawayama" by Takemoto and Koki; Kato's "Life of T. Kobayashi," and "Commentary on Romans"; Abe's "Studies in Romans,"

and several volumes of Miyagawa's always helpful sermons, like "The Consolations of Human Life" and "Voiceless Voices." Mention might be made, too, of a translation of Scudder's "Christian Catechism for the Young," and of the third edition of Gulick's "Recent Developments in the Theory of Evolution."

Personal Record

1. *Deaths.*—There have been removed from our number two honored members; Rev. John Hyde DeForest, D.D., who passed away on May 8, 1911, after thirty-six and a half years of grand service, the center of which was Sendai, the circumference the globe; and Miss Eliza Talcott, whose saintly spirit departed after thirty-eight and a half years of wonderfully efficient work that touched every quarter of this land of her adoption.

2. *On furlo:*—Mrs. George Allchin; Miss Gertrude Cozad; Miss Charlotte B. DeForest; Mr and Mrs. George M. Rowland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Warren; Miss Elizabeth Ward; Mrs. S. S. White; Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

3. *Returning Members:*—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Olds (Sept. 10); Miss S. A. Searle (Sept. 10) Mr. George Allchin (Oct. 4); Mr. S. S. White (Oct. 23); Mrs. F. H. Davis (Jan. 5).

4. *New Recruits:*—Miss L. M. Kinkead (May 27); Miss L. H. DeForest (July 27); Miss Amy McKowan (Sept. 10); Miss A. L. Hill (Oct. 4); Miss F. B. Guppy (Oct. 4); Miss Estelle Coe (Nov. 26); Miss Edith Curtis (Jan. 5).

5. *Weddings:*—Miss F. S. Allchin to Rev. C. W. Iglehart, April 6, 1911. Mr. F. A. Lombard to Miss A. G. Ward, June 21, 1911. Mrs. A. A. Walker to Mr. J. E. Donaldson, July 19, 1911. (A loss to the Mission of two ladies, and a gain of one.)

6. *Present force:*—There were present in Japan, at the end of March, in the twelve stations: 20 men; 22 married, and 19 single ladies; a total of 61. There were on furlo two men and their wives, and eight single ladies, a total of twelve. The complete roster of the Mission is therefore 22 men and 51 women, a total of 73.

7. *The Work in a Nutshell:*—The twelve Stations have 50 chapels; with membership of over 1,800, of whom 200 have been received this year; they employ 30 pastors and evangelists, and 22 Bible women; conduct 72 Sunday Schools with an attendance of over 3,000; and have work in connection with 23 schools (including kindergartens), which enroll 2,250 pupils, and this year graduated 402.

This refers to the work under the direct care of the Mission, as distinguished from that of the *Kumi-ai* churches with whom the Mission coöperates.

II. "KUMI-AI" CHURCHES.

This body, with which the American Board Mission fully coöperates, contains 76 independent churches, and 26 that are aided by its own Home Missionary Society,—a total of 102 organized churches, ministered to by 63 ordained and 36 unordained workers, with an adult membership of 16,439 (men 8,756; women 7,683), a net increase of only 345 over last year, tho during the year there were 1,021 adult, and 758 infant baptisms. In the Sunday-schools are gathered 7,376 children, who contributed 2,279 *yen*. The general contributions of the churches amounted to 102,785 *yen*, of which 55,716 went for church support, 19,053 for evangelistic work and support of aided churches, and 16,944 for church building. Evangelistic campaigns were carried on at six different points, with fairly satisfactory results.

The combined membership of these churches and the Mission churches under the American Board, gives a total of 17,816 adults in the Congregational Church in Japan at the end of December, 1911.

III. THE WORK OF THE STATIONS.

(In Alphabetical Order.)

1. Kobe

1. Evangelistic Work.—Mr. Stanford has kept up a home Bible class of 22 members, with good average attendance,—a mixt class of teachers, business men, officials and students, who show decided improvement as the result of continued attendance. Mrs. Stanford contributes to the interest of this class by leading them in music and song after the lesson. Mr. Stanford has also had a class of young men at Tamon Church, whom he has taken thru Romans.

One agent for wide evangelistic work is the "Morning Light" (Kyokkō). This paper has a circulation of about 2,500, with a wide and varied constituency, and is developing in power and usefulness. Pastor

Murakami, who, in conjunction with Mr. Stanford, issues this paper, is making steady gains in his church work at Suma. The Christmas entertainment here was a great success, the local Christians and friends contributing 58 *yen* to this object. About 250 were present, and not only did the children receive presents, but everybody got something from the generous tree.

2. Educational.—(1) *Kobe College.* The school has had the largest enrolment in its history,—207 in the Academy and 23 in the College, a total of 230. There have been several changes in the Faculty. Mrs. Walker has left, and the Misses Guppy and Kinkead and Coe have been welcomed, tho the latter soon went to the Tokyo Language School. The Misses Curtis and Forbes, Mrs. R. Smith and Mrs. Oldenburg have given temporary assistance. Miss Searle returned from furlo, and released Miss DeForest for her trip home. Some changes have occurred also among the Japanese teachers, but the numerical force of the whole Faculty has been maintained.

Some changes have been made in the courses of study. Graduates of government girls' high schools can now enter the College, even tho somewhat behind in English; a household science course may be elected in freshman year in place of mathematics, and has actually been chosen by more than half of those who were eligible; the English major course has been strengthened; and all candidates for the College diploma must elect a course in philosophy and in science.

Lectures have been given on practical ethics by several specialists. To further the organized religious life, a Y.W.C.A. has been formed for the older students, and the C. E. Society has been left to the younger students, assisted by a senior of their own choice; and the work of these two bodies, and the Temperance Society, have been coördinated. One result of the special evangelistic services in connection with the Day of Prayer was the decision of about 30 students to unite with the church. Ten of the teachers and 30 of the older students, largely under the supervision of the Misses Stowe, have been engaged in Sunday School work.

Some notable gifts have been received in books and money,—120 English books from the estates of Mrs. Nagasaka, Miss Talcott and Dr. DeForest; 25 Japanese books, a new Encyclopedia Britannica, 100 English hymn books; 25 *yen* from the Class of '11 for a library; and $1,800 for the Household Science Department.

(2) *Woman's Evangelistic School.* A great loss has come to this school in the death of Miss Talcott, whose work was invaluable, and whose influence was most pervasive. The spirit of her consecrated life and self-sacrificing service remains a benediction to the school.

There has been an enrolment of 29, and average attendance of 22. Four were graduated in June, and there was an entering class of nine. Since Miss Talcott's death, Miss Bates has come to take up part work with Miss Barrows and Mrs. Stanford. Miss Cozad is absent on furlo.

The teachers and pupils have engaged widely in practical work in the vicinity, with calling, Bible classes, Sunday-schools, children's meetings, and visiting the sick. Two new Sunday-schools have been opened by them in Hyogo and Suma. In the former, out of an average attendance of 53, perfect attendance was credited to 31 of them. The latter was started especially to reach the children of fishermen, and has been very successful. This was begun by Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Shimada, a Bible woman. Mrs. Stanford conducts a weekly woman's meeting at Okuhirano; Miss Barrows has continued her historic class of old ladies in the Kobe Church Sunday-school; and Miss Bates has had a class of women in Hyogo Church Sunday-school.

What might have proved a deplorable accident occurred in March, when timely assistance saved from drowning the matron and six of the women whose boat was capsized in the harbor. Fortunately all were saved.

(3) *Glory Kindergarten and Training School.* There has been an enrolment of 16 in the Training School, and 64 in the Kindergarten, with 10 graduating from the former, and 27 from the latter.

The Class of 1912 compiled for their graduating thesis a study of games used in the Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto kindergartens (public and private), which proved so valuable that its publication was called for. There were obstacles in the way of doing this, so it has only got as far as being printed for private circulation, and not for the market.

A building fund towards the 60,000 *yen* needed for developing our plans was started with a Christmas gift of 25 *yen*, and later gifts have brot the amount now in the bank to the sum of 65.88 *yen*. The alumnae have pledged 500 *yen* towards a library. With Miss Howe playing the new role of impresario, and Miss Sharpe of Peking as star, a concert at Kobe in December gave the Kindergarten 163 *yen* as its share of the profits.

Several changes have occurred in the Faculty, including the coming of Miss Thompson, and the departure of Miss Taylor and Miss Kurozumi.

The Day of Prayer was observed by a meeting of the Faculty with the parents of the children and other friends, to consider the topics presented by the graduates now out in the work.

There are now 30 graduates of the Training School, who have charge of kindergartens in all parts of the Empire, with a total enrolment of 1,444 pupils. From the beginning (1889) there have been graduated 81 from the Training School, and 538 from the Kindergarten.

Miss Howe, in addition to her duties in the school, has trained the children of the Kobe Church Sunday-school in singing, and has taught a Bible class for young men there.

II. Kyoto

1. Evangelistic.—The field includes Kyoto *Fu* and Shiga Prefecture, with a population of nearly two million. The total number of churches of all denominations here is 33, with 3,200 members. Of these there are 13 *Kumi-ai* churches, with 12 pastors and 2,730 members.

The Station has three churches, with two pastors, and employs two Bible women. It carries on seven other Sunday-schools, in connection with two of which are regular preaching services. Mr. Cary has special charge of the evangelistic work of the Station, but all the nineteen members are engaged in some sort of service in the community.

2. Educational.—There are two kindergartens, the Sō-ai and the Imadegawa, with 50 and 55 pupils respectively. The latter in January had a reunion of its graduates to commemorate its fifteenth anniversary. More than half the graduates were present, and representatives of every class.

The most of the work of the Station is in connection with the Dōshisha, which has a total enrolment of 1,032 students. Of these 196 are in the Girls' School, 655 in the Academy, 59 in the Theological School, and 122 in the Politico-Law and Literature courses of the University. There were graduated 131 from all departments, the first time in the history of the institution that over 100 have been sent out in one year.

A University charter was granted the Dōshisha in February, the new courses to be opened in April. Nine Professors of the Imperial University have been lecturing in the school; and Messrs. Gulick and Lombard have continued as lecturers in that University, on the subjects of Christianity and Literature.

The United Brethren have strengthened their coöperative work here, and Mr. Shiveley has been appointed as regular teacher in the department of Religious Education. It is expected that his Board will make a still larger grant toward the current expenses of the school.

The 300,000 *yen* endowment fund has now been practically raised; and a gift of $100,000 has been received from Mrs. James of New York for the Girls' School. The Government has given recognition to the higher departments of the Girls' School, which means that its graduates will have better opportunity to become teachers in the public schools.

The graduates this year were: Academy 89; College 10; Theological School 5; Girls' School 27. There were baptized during the year 26 young men, and 15 young women.

III. Maebashi

1. Evangelistic.—Among the independent churches two prominent members have died during the year, one of whom in his will remembered the Dōshisha, Maebashi Girls' School, and his own church,—1,000 *yen* for the former, and 500 each for the others. In March seven churches united in special services which are preliminary to a larger movement planned for the fall. The old, historic church building at Maebashi is to be torn down in July to give place to a more modern structure, to cost 3,500 *yen*.

Among the Mission churches, progress at *Agatsuma* is slow, but the pastor is liked and honored. He keeps up regular meetings in five places, and is preparing for a movement that promises to increase the general interest. At *Ashikaga* fresh interest has sprung up in *Kumi-ai* work. Several additions have been made to the membership, and more generous contributions toward the pastor's support. The work at Sano has been under the care of the *Ashikaga* pastor for the past year; but in March a new shepherd came here, and new hopes have been inspired for the future. Special services are being planned for under the auspices of the local association. *Ota*, the home of the famous "Donryu" worship, has a good nucleus for Christian work, and Mr. Pedley has visited here once or twice a month for an afternoon Bible class and evening preaching service, while the *Ashikaga* pastor has also made monthly visits. A Sunday-school of 60 children, and a Sunday evening service conducted by the *Fujioka* pastor help to meet the spiritual needs of *Shinmachi*, where the spirit of the little Christian band is good, and where several baptisms have taken place. *Komakazawa*, a feeder of Maebashi Church, has a Wednesday evening "Sunday-school," of 80 children, and a regular

preaching service. One of the pupils of this school has recently entered the Girls' School, and several new members of the church have attributed the beginning of their interest to the services in this chapel. A regular worker for this place has just been secured.

2. Educational.—In the Girls' School are enrolled 135 students. In March 38 were graduated, and an entering class of 50 is reported. The 70 dormitory girls are regular attendants at the church services, and the influence of this, together with the daily morning chapel and the Sunday evening meetings, has been very helpful in their spiritual life.

The Kindergarten has had an attendance of about 40 children, and there were about 25 graduated. Great changes have taken place here, and a new home for the teachers, a new principal, new assistant and new matron have been secured. The number of applicants for entrance has exceeded the allowed limit, so there is now a small waiting list.

Under this topic (of Education, not Kindergarten) might be mentioned the visits here of several of the younger members of the Mission, the Misses Coe, Curtis and McKowan, and also of three ladies connected with the Tokyo Y.W.C.A., who came for some months of language study.

Miss Griswold has been busy in the Girls' School and the Kindergarten; Mrs. Pedley in woman's work and private tutoring; and Mr. Pedley in addition to the care of the outstations, has made "Outlook" trips to Sendai and Hokkaido fields, and a tour of investigation to Formosa.

IV. Matsuyama

1. Evangelistic.—There are four centers of work here, one in Matsuyama city, at Komachi Church, the other three in the cities of Gunchu, Saijo and Marugame. *Komachi* has gone thru a period of stress during which it lost its pastor, so there were naturally but few additions. With the coming of pastor Higashi in January, however, an upward move has begun, and the addition of three members by baptism in March, and the appearance of several inquirers seems to indicate that the lean years have passed. The hope of independence has been revived again.

Gunchu, has made a gain of only two, but a flourising Sunday-school and Young Men's Society give good promise for the future. *Saijo* is the center of too wide and important a field for one man to attempt to cover, including as it does the two towns of Komatsu and Niihama. There have been five baptisms here, and three at Komatsu;

while at Niihama there are several ready to enter the church as soon as a definite and satisfactory organization can be effected. In all these places are good Sunday-schools, and at Niihama a Bible woman is stationed.

Marugame, tho generally speaking the most difficult place in this field, has made the greatest gain, 13 having been added to the membership. The chapel has also been fitted up in quite churchly style by the putting in of a pulpit and cushioned settees. The work branches out to the two large towns of Sakaide and Kanonji. The latter is our latest venture in opening new work, and has started off auspiciously. Pastor Aono has a great influence in this region, and is a conspicuous example of what a man without the education of the schools, but with a consecrated spirit can do in bringing light into a dark place.

About 18 miles up the coast from Matsuyama is Kikuma, famous for its roof tiles. Work has been fairly launched here, several visits having been made, one of which extended over a week. The mayor has interested himself much in the meetings, and been of great help in our getting started.

In all the above centers work for women is done systematically. The Ladies' Benevolent Society of Matsuyama is noteworthy for its efforts during the winter to provide clothing and fuel for the suffering poor, this work being done in conjunction with the Police Office.

All the members of the Station are actively engaged in some form of direct evangelistic work, in woman's meetings, Sunday-schools and Bible classes at home, and preaching. The Girls' School and the Night School are also fountains of evangelistic energy, in both teachers and pupils.

2. Educational.—The Girls' School has an enrolment of 133. This year 36 were graduated, and 63 entered. A new lot has been purchased, and an old house thereon fitted up to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. Two of our church pastors are giving a part of their time to teaching here, to supply the growing needs. The spiritual condition has been excellent, all in the school in January having expressed their determination to become Christians. The Day of Prayer was a season of revival and blessing The C. E. Society is doubtless the most flourising one on the Island. A good number of the teachers and older pupils are engaged in Sunday-school work in the city, and the Sunday-school of Matsuyama Church (independent) is entirely in the hands of the teachers of this and the Night School, and has an attendance of 150.

The Night School has an enrolment of 120, the majority being boys. During its 21 years' existence it has enrolled 932 boys and 873 girls. Plans are now on foot for building and enlarging the scope of the work. Seven of the young men of the Middle School grade have entered one of the Middle Schools of the city, and all are in the honor divisions of their classes. The Governor selected one of these young men, whom he is employing in his own house, and sending thru school and college. He speaks in high terms of his good influence in the home, and the wife of the Governor has become interested in Bible study thru him.

Eleven were graduated, and there were 64 entrants this spring. The Factory Girls' Home is both educational and industrial. Its 10th anniversary was celebrated in April, 1911, when Mr. Gulick, one of the founders with Mr. Omoto, was fortunately able to be present. During these ten years its work has been in close connection with the cotton thread spinning factory near by. In that time 365 girls were resident in the Home for longer or shorter periods, many of whom became baptized Christians. A transformation has gradually come about, however, which has resulted in severing connection with the factory, and building up a weaving establishment on its own grounds, thus supplying work and a home for the *kasuri* weavers,—an even more needy class than it was formerly dealing with. This change of front naturally, for a time, reduced the work to small proportions. Only fifteen girls have been received thus far, but this number will be increased as fast as plans can be perfected, looms obtained, and finances allow. This work receives $180 from the Woman's Board for supplying teachers for its night school; and also (like our Night School) receives a subsidy of 200 *yen* from the Government.

V. Miyazaki

Two events of note in the Station have been the return of Mr. and Mrs. Olds from their furlo, and the completion by Mr. and Mrs. Clark of twenty years of service in Hyuga. This latter event was made the occasion of a series of evangelistic meetings, beginning Feb. 22, lasting for three weeks, covering twelve different towns, attended by large audiences, and with very satisfactory results. Messrs. Shiraishi, Suwamura and Kozaki came as the chief speakers, the first two having been former pastors here, and the other the first person who ever visited Hyuga for evangelistic work, in 1878, when he came in company with Mr. Niishima.

Aside from Miyazaki city, the Station has work in the four towns of Nobeoka, Takanabe, Kobayashi and Miyakonojo, and connection with many outlying places. Church buildings have been dedicated at Obi and Tsuma, the Governor showing his sympathy by being present at one, and sending a representative at the other service. The 1,800 *yen* for the latter building was raised largely in town, the non-Christian people contributing a good half of it. At the time of the dedication 29 were baptized by Mr. Clark. Special interest has been shown also at Tsuno where eleven were baptized, and Aya, where remarkable enthusiasm for Bible study has arisen. Here and elsewhere the working of the Holy Spirit is very evident.

A unique use has been made of the stereopticon for out-door meetings, by which fifty or more large audiences were given a vivid presentation of the life of Christ.

Under Mr. Olds' supervision six Sunday-schools were kept up in Miyazaki and vicinity, and all joined in a grand Christmas celebration held at the theatre. Mr. Olds has published an attractive set of cards illustrating the Sunday-school lessons of the year; has taught several English and Bible classes each week; and superintended building operations. Two new buildings have been constructed, one for the kindergarten of 50 or more children, the other a dormitory for the School Girls' Home, accommodating about 40 girls. The former was to be occupied April 11.

VI. Niigata.

The Niigata Church, thru the removal of some of its most generous supporters has again been forced to become an "aided church" under the Home Missionary Society. But it is now doing splendidly in contributions, and looks forward to gaining self-support once more. The building has been improved, and the "Clara Brown Nagasaka Memorial Building" completed, largely thru the efforts of the Woman's Society and Mrs. Curtis.

In the city Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have carried on two Sunday-schools of 50 pupils each, and three societies for school girls of high, intermediate and primary grades, tho opposition from some school teachers has made attendance at these latter rather small. Mr Curtis has had Bible classes for school teachers (studying Romans), post and

(NOTE.—This report from Niigata was begun by Mr. Curtis at Kobe after he had laid to rest his dear wife in the Kasugano Cemetery beside her two little ones, and finished at Niigata after his return to his bereaved home. The last paragraph brings a most pathetic appeal.—EDITOR).

telegraph young men, policemen, and Normal School students. The growing interest in Bible study everywhere is one of the encouraging signs in Echigo.

Of the outstations, Shibata and Nakajo have been without workers all the year, and have had only occasional visits from Mr. Curtis, while Messrs. Nukaga, Nagasaka and Sawamura have each made one visit. One of the disappointments of the year has been the failure to secure even one of the several evangelists needed here.

Kashiwazaki and Nagaoka have each a good man. At the former place, in a conflagration that destroyed 700 houses, the fire came to the very gate of evangelist Watanabe's house, but that and the chapel were saved. The Christians rendered great aid to the sufferers that was much appreciated and received the public thanks of the mayor. A new paper, "The Echigo Times," is published here by Christian men, and its columns are always open to the Christian workers. Four have been baptized here. A favorable start has been made at Kakizaki, a near town on the railroad; while a new railroad between here and Niigata will soon open up to easy access a large and hitherto neglected region.

Nagaoka has an ordained pastor, Rev. T. Miyagawa, and the work here is the most encouraging in the whole field. A new center of work in the city has been started, with Sunday-school and preaching. A preaching place has also been opened in the important town of Ojiya where Mr. Miyagawa goes every other week. At this place Mr. Curtis has had a unique work in the Middle School which has paid him five *yen* each trip for travel expenses for the purpose of having an English Bible class taught in the school. Over 70 pupils and teachers have joined this class, with the active consent and sympathy of the principal.

In the mountain village of Sanashi is a most interesting work that is carried on for the most part by the village school-master, Mr. Sakurai, all the adults of whose large family have received baptism, except the aged grandmother. She is being instructed in "the Way," and will probably soon be numbered with her children and grand-children and many great-grandchildren among the Christians of this place. Mr. Curtis has been able to visit this distant outpost but two or three times a year; and last fall Mrs. Curtis, with Mrs. Nakashima the Bible woman, held here the first Christian meeting for women, which was attended by the whole community. One of the most flourishing temperance societies in all Echigo is here.

Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Nakashima have made monthly trips to Nagaoka, and frequently to the other outstations, and extensive plans had been made for developing this much needed Christian work for the women of Echigo. She will do all she can, and will do it well; but no one woman ought to be compelled to attempt this great work alone. The need for the two new lady missionaries who have been called for these many years was never more urgent than now.

VII. Okayama-Tsuyama.

Mr. White returned to Tsuyama in October. Of the three churches in the province only that in Tsuyama had a pastor. Ochiai has since secured one. Mr. White has made monthly visits to Kuse which is unable to support one. The outstations had not been visited during his absence. Hence his work has been largely an endeavor to bring conditions in Fukuwatari, Nishigawa and Kurashiki back to the point at which they were before. In Tsuyama the chapel Sunday-school has doubled in attendance since his return and preaching services there have been carried on as formerly.

In Okayama *Ken* for various reasons the work has been at more of a standstill than for many years, with a poor showing in results that can be tabulated. Among the *Kumi-ai* churches five pastors have resigned and gone away, leaving now eight vacancies in these churches.

The Station work has not suffered proportionately, but has felt the blight, and much of its strength has had to be given to help tide over these pastorless churches.

The four centers of work have been at Hokubu and Hanabatake in Okayama city, and at Takamatsu and Hayashiyama outside. These places have had respectively fourteen, three, six and five baptisms, a total of twenty-eight. At Hokubu, where Miss Wainwright is especially interested, there has been a large Sunday-school of over 100 children, a C. E. Society, Woman's Club and Cooking Class, Bible classes for students, and a Sunday afternoon club for soldiers.

At the Hanabatake chapel, Miss Adams' special field, there are fifteen members, and a Sunday-school with attendance of 53. The day school has had sixty-one children, and graduated two; the Sewing School eighteen, and graduated one; the Hospital and Dispensary have cared for 748 patients, with a total of 6,495 treatments; and the contributions to this work from many sources (exclusive of the W. B. appropriation) have amounted to 4,900 *yen*. This work has progressed well in spite of the handicap of Miss Adams' absence on account of sickness.

Mr. Pettee is chairman of the Chugoku Conference of Missionaries, which is working toward a better division of work among the Missions. To properly do our part in this field the American Board is asked to furnish two more families, two single ladies and five Japanese workers.

The Orphanage has been passing thru a crucial experience, having abandoned its former methods of soliciting contributions, and adopted the "*kidō-shugi*" principle,—"*orare et laborare.*" All but the youngest children have been removed to the Hyuga farm where their education is being conducted on the principle of *learning by doing.* It is a time of struggle, but there is good promise of ultimate success. The Orphanage is leading in a great forward movement among the benevolent institutions. There are now 545 children, and the institution was never more worthy of confidence and support than to-day.

The city having opened a Children's Exhibition at Higashiyama (where the Berry-Cary houses were built 32 years ago), the Christians seized the opportunity for installing an attractive exhibit of Sunday-school paraphernalia in one of the buildings, which drew much attention.

The Temperance Society of the city has kept up live, monthly meetings; the Y.M.C.A. has opened a dormitory for students, and the city Y.M.C.A. has been successfully revived; a local branch of the National Peace Society is in process of forming, and the Station has interested itself much in this work. The interdenominational ministers' club holds monthly meetings, and in March listened to an address by Bishop Honda which proved to be his last public address. Okayama joins with the rest of the Empire in mourning the untimely death of this noble hearted Christian leader.

Okayama *Ken* has a population of 1,223,207. There are 13 self-supporting, and four aided churches; 39 preaching places; 1,442 Protestant Christians; 9 missionaries; 21 pastors and evangelists; 9 Bible women; 7 general workers, and 127 other Sunday-school teachers.

VIII. Osaka.

It is with regret that there has to be recorded the permanent withdrawal from Japan of Dr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, after a residence of thirty three years in this Station, and nearly forty years in the Mission. Nearly all the members of the Mission, including the children, have received timely and successful treatment at the hands of the good doctor, who has been for so many years the one physician of the Mission.

Of the two chapels supported by the Station, Kujo and Umeda, the former, after a tutelage of 15 years, passes this year into the ranks of the *Kumi-ai* body as an independent church; while the latter, now engaged in building its church home, will doubtless follow that example before long.

As the Mission grows smaller it becomes more evident that the best assistance it can render to the *Kumi-ai* body is to start new centers of work, and nourish them till they can become self-sustaining. The independent churches, expending their energies largely on increasing their own membership, do not successfully open and sustain new preaching places.

Related to the *Kumi-ai* body there are now in Osaka Conference 12 churches and preaching places, with a membership of 1,740, an increase of only 154 during the year. But there has been an increase of 2,000 *yen* in contributions. Building enterprises have been conspicuous. One church, while renovating its audience room, has built a three-story Sunday-school building; another has enlarged its building; while a third has started in on a new structure.

At the Baikwa Girls' School Miss Colby has been the only member of the Woman's Board continuously in the city. Misses Allchin and Hill left, much to the regret of teachers and pupils. Miss McKowan came for a short time, then went to the Tokyo Language School; and several of the ladies from China have for brief periods given freely the help that was much needed and very highly appreciated. Mr. Allchin has added to his other numerous duties the charge of the singing classes in the school.

Among the Japanese teachers, Mr. Nakae, after five years of devoted service as principal, gave place to Mr. Iba, who came in September, and who seems to be just the right man for the place, emphasizing, as he does, the supremacy of the Christian ideal in education.

There are 130 pupils in attendance, a slight decrease from last year. At the last Commencement, when 18 were graduated, Miss Lamson and Miss Day of Boston were present, and the speaker of the day was the Hon. Soroku Ebara, the Christian statesman and educator, who was recently elevated to the House of Peers.

A conspicuous event in Osaka, this year, was the great fire that destroyed 5,000 houses, including 150 of the lowest kind of "licensed" resorts, in which were 1,400 unfortunate girls. The Christian forces united in a successful campaign against the rebuilding of this quarter.

IX. Sapporo Dr. and Mrs. Rowland left the Station on furlo in May. Of the two Mission churches connected with this Station, at Otaru and Obihiro, the former assumed independence in January, but Mr. Bartlett has continued his services there as superintendant of the Sunday-school and as preacher at an English service each Sunday afternoon, where there has been an average attendance of thirty. At Obihiro a new parsonage has been built, and a church building is now under way.

Mr. Bartlett teaches six hours a week in the Middle School, has Bible classes at home for students, and has done a good deal of touring, going to Rumoi and to Kitami in the fall, and last summer, in company with Mr. Pedley, visiting Obihiro, Ishikari, Sapporo, Iwamizawa, Asahigawa, Nayoro and Pompira.

In Otaru the Shintomi chapel has suffered from the removal of the promising body of young men who formed the nucleus of this work, all having left the vicinity. However, preaching has been kept up twice a week, a Sunday-school has been formed for "little mothers," and the older children have come to the home for various meetings. The Station has been assisting the (independent) church at Asahigawa, and has also secured an evangelist for the two churches in Hidaka.

At Sapporo Miss Daughaday has carried on English classes, Bible classes, meetings for women and children, hospital work and touring. She has made monthly visits to Horonai and Iwamizawa, and kept up a Sunday-school at Kotoni.

The serious illness of Donald Bartlett caused much anxiety to the parents and friends, and interfered with a trip that Mr. Bartlett had begun in Aizu. Fortunately the illness terminated favorably. Mrs. Gordon was able to spend some time in Otaru during this anxious period.

Among some of the events of the year have been the visit of the Crown Prince, the occurrence of some unusual floods and storms, some record-breaking blizzards in winter, and unprecedented forest fires in summer.

X. Sendai The overshadowing event here is the irreparable loss of Dr. DeForest, whose cross-marked grave on the hill outside the city is the object of many a pilgrimage. Former pupils and friends of low and high degree either come on purpose, or stop over a train when passing thru, to visit this spot and pay their respects, sometimes leaving flowers or name-cards, or ordering a tree planted by the grave.

A beautiful memorial stone has been erected, and in due time the Memorial Church will rise here in the city, another monument to his memory. This latter was the thought of his Japanese friends, and sprang from the loyal desire to have his name ever associated with the growing work of the *Kumi-ai* church in Sendai.

Mrs. DeForest, with characteristic bravery, has gone on with her own work and what of Dr. DeForest's she was able to do, in a beautiful spirit of helpfulness and self-forgetfulness. Many calls have come to her to visit the outstations since her trip to Wakuya last fall. At several of these places the Sunday-schools last December acted a little Christmas drama that she had written for her Sendai Sunday-school boys the year before.

Miss Bradshaw owing to her accident in September was unable to do her usual fall touring, and her work was confined largely to the house during the winter. Bible classes have been held for students, telegraph school boys, officials of the post and telegraph office, and other young men. Social gatherings have also been held; and one of the features of the fall work is the rallies (some six or seven in number) for each one of the Y.M.C.A. organizations in the government schools. The Day of Prayer was observed by a special meeting at her house the preceding day, when several hundreds of reminders were sent out to student friends and teachers thruout the Empire.

Last spring and this spring she made four trips thru the Aizu field, and one into Iwate *Ken*, where the church at Mizusawa has become greatly disabled and the *Kumi-ai* work of the whole region has suffered loss thru the departure of the pastor, Mr. Takahashi, to the Hakodate Church. Wakuya has gained a new pastor, whose wife was formerly a Bible woman and a native of this place.

Sendai Church is gaining in attendance, and much needs the new building. This city is a great and growing student center, and offers splendid openings for service. The new University was opened here last fall, and the Higher Technical School is to be annexed to it. The annual meeting of the Tohoku Y.M.C.A. was held here for three days in January, and was a great event for the Christian students. Secretaries Fisher and Komatsu were present.

Mrs. DeForest's work has been confined to the city with the exception of one trip to Wakuya in the fall. Besides Sunday-school work she has five classes a week of boys, and girls, and young men, besides a monthly

meeting for women. At one of these latter meetings Miss Adams was present and much interested the women with an account of her Haku-ai Kwai which showed a practical application of the Gospel principles.

XI. Tokyo

Dr. Greene, the sole representative of the Mission in this Station, has been occupied chiefly with his work as member (and Chairman) of the Committee for revising the Japanese version of the New Testament. A tentative edition of the Gospel of Mark was published last summer. Since then good progress has been made, and it is hoped the four Gospels will be finished by the close of 1912, but it is proposed not to publish these until Acts is also ready.

Other duties are in connection with the various forms of coöperative effort in which the Mission is interested.

Three other members of the Mission have been in Tokyo during a part of the year in attendance at the Language School which is under the care of Mrs. Taguchi. This school has the moral support of the Conference of Federated Missions, has been of great service to our missionaries, and deserves the continued support of the Mission.

No direct evangelistic work is undertaken by the Station, and no Mission money is used here for this purpose. There are however four *Kumi-ai* churches and two aided churches, while a new chapel has been opened in the southwestern part of the city by the Home Missionary Society, in charge of Rev. S. Terazawa, a Dōshisha theological school graduate of twenty years ago, who has been engaged in educational work, but now returns to his old work with enthusiasm.

All the churches are in excellent condition, and the pastors exerting a marked influence not only on the city, but upon distant places, where they are frequently called to assist in the wider work of the *Kumi-ai* churches. There is also a self-supporting church in Yokohama.

The Mission's publication interests were sold last July to the Keiseisha for 1,200 *yen*. The amount would have been larger but for the fact that the forthcoming of the revised version of the New Testament has impaired the value of the commentaries which formed the bulk of the stock.

XII. Tottori

Mr. and Mrs. Warren being still on furlo, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are the only missionaries here,—the smallest number since the Station was reopened. Teaching in two schools, supplying the church during the pastor's long sickness, and settling difficulties in connection with the kindergarten have been Mr. Bennett's lot.

The church has had great difficulties to contend with, and progress has been slow; however, five have been received during the year. Work for students has been carried on regularly, and three schools have been represented in the English and Bible classes. A Y.M.C.A. has also been maintained; and the Station has recently started a new Sunday-school, with about 70 children in attendance.

The Woman's Society, in working for the new church building, set their goal at 200 *yen*, but they eventually turned in 300 *yen* to the building fund.

The status of the kindergarten was for a time unsettled, but has now been definitely fixed as a Mission affair. With this vexed question settled for good, the school will doubtless now become a source of influence for good in the community.

Four Bible women are employed by the Station, two of whom are working in the city, especially in the church Sunday-school and in the Orphanage, the other two being in the country at the outstations of Hamazaki and Kurayoshi. At this latter place a great conflagration occurred that came within three doors of our chapel, but fortunately stopped there. In both these outstations the church and Sunday-school services have been well attended thru the year. In the seven Sunday-schools that are maintained in the field, between two and three hundred children have been under religious instruction. We have come to feel that the most successful work is that done for the children; and our hope is that a larger number of Sunday-schools and children's meetings can be opened in connection with this Station.

STATISTICS OF EVANGELISTIC WORK,* 1911—'12.

Station.	Chapels.	Pastors.	Bible Women.	Members.	Baptisms.	Gain.	S. S.	Attendance.	Gifts from Members.	Aid from Mission.
Kobe	1	1	2	46	4	14	6	220	¥ 343.00	¥ 420.00
Kyoto	6	2	3	145	9	0	10	420	278.00	1,153.00
Maebashi	6	3	0	330	12	7	5	200	600.00	860.00
Matsuyama.....	4	4	3	260	27	20	8	430	400.00	2,070.00
Miyazaki	6	4	1	230	50	50	11	680	725.00	1,444.00
Niigata	4	3	1	108	15	15	5	130	230.00	1,100.00
Okayama	10	5	5	140	37	33	7	309	842.00	1,062.00
Osaka.....	2	2	1	274	26	26	2	145	1,222.00	970.00
Sapporo.....	3	3	1	160	16	11	5	210	610.00	1,148.00
Sendai	3	1	1	111	0	0	5	220	0	300.00
Tokyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tottori	3	3	4	71	5	5	7	275	130.00	1,700.00
Total	48	31	22	1,875	201	181	71	3,239	5,380.00	12,227.00

* Work under direct control of the Mission. For *Kumi-ai* Church Statistics. See p 189.

Place.	Institution.	Control.	Enrolment.	Graduates,'12.	Founded.
Kobe	Kobe College and Academy	Coöperative	230	21	1875
„	Woman's Evangelistic School	Mission	29	4	1884
„	Kindergarten Training „	„	16	10	1889
„	„ "Glory"	„	64	27	1889
Kyoto.....	„ "Sō-ai"	„	50	17	1892
„	„ "Imadegawa"	„	55	18	1897
„	Dōshisha: Academy	Coöperative	655	89	1875
„	„ College	„	—	10	1875
„	„ Girls' School	„	196	27	1887
„	„ Theological School	„	59	5	1875
„	„ University	„	122	—	1912
Maebashi	Girls' School	„	135	36	1888
„	Kindergarten	Mission	40	25	1894
Matsuyama	Girls' School	„	133	36	1886
„ ...	Night „	„	120	11	1891
„ ...	Factory Girls' Home, Night School	„	23	4	1900
Miyazaki	Kindergarten	„	50	17	1909
„	Girls' Home	„	16	0	1909
„	Blind School	„	7	0	1910
Okayama	"Haku-ai" Primary School	„	61	2	1896
„	„ Sewing „	„	18	1	1896
Osaka.....	Baikwa Girls' School	Coöperative	130	18	1878
Tottori	Kindergarten	Mission	40	24	1906
Total			2,249	402	

AN APPRECIATION.

Since we met a year ago two of our number, Miss Eliza Talcott and Mrs. Gertrude Curtis have been "promoted to the room above."

Strong in personality, made perfect thru suffering, always thoughtful and generous in their ministries of love, they wrought a good work among us, which covered all Japan in the reach of its influence, and was equivalent to sixty years of continuous efficient service. Their lives were a song of trust, a psalm of praise, a prose poem of strenuous service.

We thank our Heavenly Father for what they were, and what they did, accept the added responsibility of continuing their work, and place upon our records this appreciation of their personal worth and abundant labors for the furtherance of Christ's Kingdom thruout the empire of Japan.

JAMES H. PETTEE,
Committee.

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